

County Superior Court and, since 1985, as a judge in the federal system. In 2002, the late Chief Justice William Rehnquist appointed him to the Foreign Intelligence Security Act Court where he was one of 11 judges rotating assignments. In each of these endeavors, he has earned respect as a keen jurist, a superb administrator, and as a person who exemplifies the best traditions of integrity and professionalism.

As a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona, and its Chief Judge from 1994 to 1999, he has served on numerous circuit court committees and in national positions by appointment of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He has served on, or chaired, at least 15 committees designed to improve court operations and the administration of justice. In addition, he was a member of the Arizona Town Hall for over a decade, a Director of the community leadership association Phoenix Together, a trusted advisor for youth groups, and a pleasure to work with through the appropriations process as we labored to secure funding for the Sandra Day O'Connor Courthouse.

His colleagues characterize Judge Broomfield in laudatory terms, noting his self-effacing manner, quiet integrity, and single-minded commitment to the continued vitality of democratic governance through an independent, fair, and impartial judicial system.

Mr. Speaker, I join my friends at the University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law and its Law College Association in commending a man whose life's work so well defines American citizenship, leadership, and service.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
GREAT SAN FRANCISCO EARTH-
QUAKE OF 1906

TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago on April 18, 1906 at 5:12 a.m. the Bay Area was struck by one of the most catastrophic natural disasters in modern history as San Francisco, a great city of 400,000, was shaken to rubble and burned.

The quake, estimated at a magnitude of 7.8, killed some 3,000 people and rendered homeless as many as three-quarters of the entire city's population. Other disastrous consequences soon followed as a massive firestorm created by ruptured natural gas mains swept across the city. The quake's destruction of water mains and cisterns left the fire department able to do little but dynamite buildings in a futile effort to stop the relentless advance of the flames. Separate fires converging in the downtown area created an inferno that destroyed nearly 500 city blocks and took four days to quell.

Officials of local, state and federal agencies attempted to deal with the massive chaos, but disruption of communications and the scale of destruction made it difficult to maintain order.

The aftermath of the quake, Mr. Speaker, was even more catastrophic than its initial effects. As many as 300,000 San Franciscans were homeless and there was great risk of disease, water contamination, and crime. The

total scale of damage was immense with over 80% of the city destroyed and over \$400 million in damage in 1906 dollars. Adjusted for today's dollars, the cost would be over \$8 billion in damage. I know some of you have read or are reading Simon Winchester's *A Crack in the Edge of the World: America and the Great California Earthquake of 1906*. Winchester recounts this extraordinary story of disaster, response and recovery, and I recommend his excellent book.

Mr. Speaker, the recovery from the quake changed San Francisco forever. The response to the disaster was truly remarkable—and much more impressive than the United States government's response to the Katrina disaster last fall.

Following the devastation, the call for help went out. The first relief train with wagonloads of packaged food and medicine arrived in Oakland from Los Angeles at midnight on the day of the disaster—less than 20 hours after the first rumbling of the earthquake. The War Department and Congress acted. Trains were sent from every corner of the nation. Every military tent in the country was sent to house the refugees. Within weeks ten percent of the United States Army was in the Bay Area.

A U.S. military officer, second in command at the Presidio, Brigadier General Fred Funston, did not wait for orders, did not wait for his boss to return from out of town, and did not wait or hesitate to take the initiative. He immediately ordered troops from the Presidio and Fort Mason to come to the aid of the city, and he sent dispatches demanding help.

Mr. Speaker, the House Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina recently released its final report entitled, "A Failure of Initiative." This 379-page report details 90 findings of failure at all levels of government and lays primary fault with the passive reaction and misjudgments of top Administration officials, including the Homeland Security Secretary, the Homeland Security Operations Center and the White House Homeland Security Council. It concludes that "earlier presidential involvement could have speeded the response" because the President could have cut through all bureaucratic resistance.

The White House has issued its own report, "The Federal Response To Hurricane Katrina: Lessons Learned," which identified 17 lessons the executive branch learned after reviewing and analyzing the response to Katrina, made 125 specific recommendations to the President, and listed 11 critical actions to be completed before June 1, 2006, when hurricane season begins again.

It is not like the events of Katrina were unique or original. The disaster in San Francisco a century earlier gave us clear indications of what to do and what not to do. On February 16, 2006 the San Francisco Chronicle editorialized that there is "a bigger message than the rearview-mirror blame-game that goes with government bungling. California and the Bay Area remain at nature's mercy from weather, earthquakes or fire. It's time to check and recheck local plans to make sure everyone's on the same page, and emergency planners can take on the dicey game of managing disasters on the fly."

And furthermore, "Emergency workers have tried to anticipate such disasters, working hard to prepare the response of public-safety agencies and the public. Still, as Katrina showed,

the results can hinge on official judgment and initiative. Let's make sure we're ready."

In early 2001, FEMA warned against three major disasters that could face the nation: a terrorist attack on New York City, a major hurricane in New Orleans, and an earthquake in San Francisco. Yet according to a recent letter from Department of Homeland Security Secretary Chertoff to California Senator BARBARA BOXER, the Department of Homeland Security has no specific federal strategy for responding to a catastrophic earthquake in California and will depend primarily on local and state efforts. As Benjamin Franklin warned, by failing to prepare we prepare to fail.

Mr. Speaker, as we remember the 100th Anniversary of the great San Francisco Earthquake and Fire I commend the people of San Francisco who demonstrated the determination of recovery and renewal that rebuilt the great city by the Bay. To me that San Francisco spirit is a key part of the American spirit. It is the dream that brought the 49ers of the Gold Rush era to California, and it was the dream that rebuilt San Francisco after the disaster of 1906. It was the dream that built Silicon Valley, that brought to California the miracle of biotechnology and stem cell research.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending the people of San Francisco and the Bay Area as they celebrate this historic anniversary, and in calling on federal, state and local government officials to learn from the tragic events of the Earthquake of 1906 and the equally tragic events of the Katrina disaster of 2005 to prepare for the catastrophic events that will surely come in the future.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CHUCK
WORLEY

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chuck Worley for service to the State of Nevada.

Chuck has dedicated his time for the last three years to help the Bureau of Land Management, BLM, with public land stewardship and to help protect recreation access to public lands. He established the Friends of Wilson Canyon in 2003, and has been an active member since. Prior to the creation of this organization, the BLM was unable to provide a consistently strong level of recreation management to Wilson Canyon due to its distance and location from personnel. Chuck, along with the Friends of Wilson Canyon, have contributed more than 800 hours of volunteer labor, and \$12,000 worth of materials, tools and heavy equipment to install Off Highway Vehicle, OHV, management barriers and informational signage in Wilson Canyon.

Through his volunteer service and working with the Friends of Wilson Canyon, Chuck initiated on-site awareness meetings with the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, Lyon County and local residents to avoid protective land closures. He then initiated volunteer action to work towards preserving and protecting the natural resources and public land recreation opportunities by organizing clean-ups, applying for and being awarded Recreation Trails

Grants and participating in the development of long-term management of the area. Worley also created and maintains the Friends of Wilson Canyon Web site which helps keep the public informed and teaches proper land use ethics and OHV responsibility.

Because of his dedicated service, Chuck has been chosen as one of the Bureau of Land Management's, BLM, national volunteer award winners. The national Making a Difference volunteer awards will be presented May 11, 2006, at a special ceremony at the Department of the Interior in Washington, DC. Chuck is one of 8 winners around the U.S. chosen for his outstanding volunteer service to BLM. The BLM's Making a Difference national awards program supports the President's call for increased service to America and is part of the Take Pride in America initiative.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Chuck Worley on the floor of the House today. I commend him for his service to southern Nevada.

REMARKS OF DEMOCRATIC LEADER OF THE HOUSE, CONGRESSWOMAN NANCY PELOSI, ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1906 SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE

TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, very, very early on the morning of April 18, 2006, I joined thousands of San Franciscans and Bay Area residents on the corner of Kearny and Market Streets at Lotta's Fountain—one of San Francisco's most beloved landmarks. The Fountain was donated to the citizens of San Francisco in 1875 by Lotta Crabtree, a performer who began her show business career at age 6 dancing for miners in the gold country and eventually becoming one of America's most popular performers. During the 1906 Earthquake the fountain became a famous meeting place and bulletin board for families and survivors. It is the oldest surviving landmark in the city of San Francisco, and survivors of the 1906 Earthquake still gather for reunions around the fountain at each anniversary of the '06 quake.

This year's commemoration was a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Earthquake. My dear friend and our most distinguished colleague Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi and San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom spoke at this historic occasion remembering this great tragedy. They spoke of the courage and the pioneering spirit of the people of San Francisco following this devastating event.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the 100th anniversary of the great San Francisco Earthquake, and I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the excellent statement by Congresswoman PELOSI be placed in the RECORD.

THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO DID THE IMPOSSIBLE—REBUILT OUR CITY BETTER THAN BEFORE ADDRESS OF CONGRESSWOMAN NANCY PELOSI

Good Morning, San Francisco. Thank you all for coming this morning, and thank you Mayor Newsom. It is appropriate that the

Mayor would be presiding over San Francisco rising. He comes from good pioneer stock. His family was here at the time of the earthquake, and they have contributed to rebuilding this city ever since. Let's hear it again for Mayor Newsom.

I am pleased to be here with my colleague Tom Lantos of California and other members of the official family of San Francisco.

To some, it may have seemed impossible that San Francisco could be rebuilt when they saw this headline in the Call Chronicle Examiner on April 19th: "Earthquake and Fire: San Francisco in Ruins." But they had faith and they had the San Francisco Fire Department.

The City of San Francisco lived by the words of our patron saint, St. Francis of Assisi: "Start by doing what is necessary; then do what is possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible." That is what the people of San Francisco did. The Mayor said 250,000 were left homeless. They lived in our parks, built temporary shelters, thousands lost loved ones, and they gathered here at this fountain to find news of the missing. Separated by class and race and neighborhood, they came together in common cause.

Frances Mae Duffy, who was 11 months old at the time of the quake and is here this morning, said it best: "No matter how rich or poor you were, you got shook up just the same."

One week after the quake, Governor Pardee declared, "I expect to see the great metropolis replaced on a much grander scale than ever before." And indeed that happened.

A year later, just a year later, a newspaper reported that "a miracle was wrought. Discipline was restored in a day; orderly government was established in a week; relief was organized almost before there was hunger to assuage; reorganization was planned before the destruction was complete, and begun before the ashes had cooled; courage was never lost." That is our San Francisco.

Courage was never lost because the San Franciscans of a century ago were pioneers or they were children of pioneers. Winston Churchill could have been speaking of them and our great survivors here whom we honor when he said: "We have not journeyed all this way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies because we are made of sugar candy." We are made of sterner stuff. For many of them, just getting here was a dangerous journey—over the Rockies, through the swamps of Panama, across the Pacific, or around Cape Horn. They were pioneers and risk-takers. Once they arrived, they began building a city and a future limited only by their imagination. And when the earthquake and the fire leveled the city, their imagination was sparked even further, and they began rebuilding San Francisco better than before.

Today as we commemorate a tragedy, we also celebrate the survivors here today. You represent the heart and soul of San Francisco.

And when we have the moment of silence here at Lotta's Fountain we must remember that this is hallowed ground. This is where people came 100 years ago in the hopes of finding news of their loved ones, and sometimes they found their loved ones.

Over the years, these survivors and their fellow citizens did what was necessary, they did what was possible, and then did the impossible—they made San Francisco what it is today.

And so to the survivors I say, there's an Italian expression: Cent'anni—may you live 100 years. Well, they did. We are very fortunate indeed that they did and we are very honored by their great contribution to our city. Cent'anni all over again.

COMMEMORATING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 91st anniversary of the start of the Armenian Genocide. We remember and mourn the mass killing of more than 1.5 million Armenians and the forced relocation of over one million others.

The painful memory of this brutal campaign is only compounded by the Turkish government's refusal to acknowledge the events of history. Instead of recognizing the crimes perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire, Turkish leaders have prosecuted journalists who write about the massacres. Turkey also continues to blockade Armenia and stifle its economic growth by locking Armenia out of the regional economy.

Despite these challenges, Armenia has worked diligently to overcome its difficult past and make progress on democratic reform, promote development and expand public services. The United States has been a strong partner in this effort. In March, the U.S. and Armenia signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation compact to provide \$235 million for programs to reduce rural poverty in Armenia over the next five years. Our close ties are further reinforced with the robust investment in the Armenian economy by Armenian businesses and communities across the United States.

Today, as we remember the victims of the Armenian Genocide, we endeavor to ensure that the atrocities are not forgotten. As we pay tribute to the survivors who preserved the history, culture and tradition that paved the way for the emergence of an independent Armenian state, let us pledge to continue building an even brighter future of prosperity and opportunity for the Armenian people.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ANGELA BERG

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Angela Berg, whose passion for nursing has greatly improved the lives of children.

Angela Berg began working as a licensed practical nurse in 1991 and subsequently got her nursing degree in 1992. She later earned her Bachelor of Science degree in nursing in 1999. Angela has worked with children throughout her career, and has looked for ways to assist parents to care for critically ill children. She has campaigning for their safety and creates plans to keep children with their families. Since 2001, Angela has been playing an advocacy role in the fight to immunize children from the threat of childhood disease. She has served as co-chair of the Southern Nevada Immunization Coalition and has created a number of campaigns to educate the medical community about the importance of immunization. Angela has also worked with the state of Nevada to create an electronic immunization database.